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A REVISION OF *OSPRIOCERUS* (DIPTERA: ASILIDAE)[1]

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Five species have been described and four synonyms have been listed for the North American genus *Ospriocerus* Loew. In 1965 Martin and Wilcox added to *Ospriocerus* six species and one synonym from *Stenopogon* Loew. *Ospriocerus ventralis* Coquillett was cited as a synonym of *O. abdominalis* (Say).

In this paper *Ospriocerus eutrophus* Loew is cited as a synonym of *O. rhadamanthus* Loew. *Stenopogon pumilis* Coquillett is consigned to *Ospriocerus*.

Seven new species in the *Ospriocerus* taxon of past authors, and four in the group formerly mistaken for *Stenopogon*, are described. Keys to the *Ospriocerus* of North America are included. Holotypes are deposited in the California Academy of Sciences unless otherwise designated.

I appreciate receiving specimens for study from Dr. W. F. Barr, University of Idaho (UI); Dr. C. H. Curran, American Museum of Natural History (AMNH); Dr. Henry Dietrich, Cornell University (CU); Dr. R. H. Painter, Kansas State University (RHP); Dr. Paul Arnaud, Jr., California Academy of Sciences (CAS); Mr. A. T. McClay, University of California (Davis) (UCD); Dr. F. S. Truxal, Los Angeles County Museum (FST); Dr. Floyd Werner, University of Arizona (UA); and Dr. W. W. Wirth, United States National Museum (USNM).

Characters of *Ospriocerus* and *Stenopogon*

The habitus of *Ospriocerus* and *Stenopogon* is so similar that some of the species of *Ospriocerus* were mistakenly assigned to *Stenopogon* because the

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FIGURES 1–6, 12. The cleft on the apices of the third antennal segment of *Ospriocerus* species. Figure 1, *Ospriocerus abdominalis* (Say); figure 2, *Ospriocerus parksi* Bromley; figure 3, *Ospriocerus villus*, new species; figure 4, *Ospriocerus tequilae*, new species, ventral view; figure 5, *Ospriocerus tequilae*, new species, lateral view; figure 6, *Ospriocerus minos* Osten Sacken; figure 12, *Ospriocerus brevis*, new species.

FIGURES 7–11, 13–28. The styli on the third antennal segment of *Ospriocerus* species. Figure 7, *Ospriocerus galadae*, new species; figure 8, *Ospriocerus vallensis*, new species; figure 9, *Ospriocerus vallensis*, lateral view; figure 10, *Ospriocerus rhadamanthus* Loew; figure 11, *Ospriocerus rhadamanthus* Loew, lateral view; figure 13, *Ospriocerus diversus* Williston; figure 14, *Ospriocerus latipennis* (Loew); figure 15, *Ospriocerus latipennis* (Loew); figure 16, *Ospriocerus evansi*, new species; figure 17, *Ospriocerus alamosensis*, new species; figure 18, *Ospriocerus arizonensis* (Bromley); figure 19, *Ospriocerus tenebrosus* (Coquillett); figure 20, *Ospriocerus youngi*, new species; figure 21, *Ospriocerus pumilis* (Coquillett); figure 22, *Ospriocerus pumilis* (Coquillett); figure 23, *Ospriocerus nitens* (Coquillett); figure 24, *Ospriocerus longulus* (Loew); figure 25, *Ospriocerus painterorum*, new species; figure 26, *Ospriocerus aeacidinus* (Williston); figure 27, *Ospriocerus sinaloensis*, new species; figure 28, *Ospriocerus ebyi* (Bromley).

several characters of past authors only partially separated the two genera. Bromley (1934) believed that *Ospriocerus* differed from *Stenopogon* in having the excised antennal segment three times longer than segments 1 and 2 together; segment 3 was shorter in *Stenopogon*. Bromley (1934) and Curran (1934) defined the genus as having a petiolate fourth posterior cell and no style, which would exclude the three-fourths of *Ospriocerus* species with a small style.

Hull (1962) used the microsegment at the base of the antennal style to separate *Ospriocerus* from *Stenopogon*. However, both genera share this character, and it is absent in some species of both genera.

Ospriocerus CHARACTERS. The third antennal segment of *Ospriocerus* is from slightly less than twice to seven times longer than segments 1 and 2 together. The apical 40 to 50 percent of the segment of all *Ospriocerus* is broadly excised on one side. There are two types of the third segment; the broad sharply angulate type (fig. 52), and the common more or less parallel-sided type which is either broad or narrow (figs. 34, 36, 37).

Three-fourths of the species of *Ospriocerus* have a style that is highly variable (figs. 7–28). The style is truncate in *O. arizonensis* (fig. 18), while that of *O. latipennis* varies from truncate to more or less obliquely truncate (figs. 14, 15). The style of the rest of the species is either obliquely truncate or it is more or less V-shaped on the apical half or more. There is a pit in the style with a more or less hidden spine. The width of the style ranges from one-fourth to four-fifths its own length. The length ranges from one-fifth to one-thirtieth the length of antennal segment 3.

One-fourth of the *Ospriocerus* have no visible apical style. Just below the apex of the third segment and on the side opposite the excision is a more or less crescent-shaped cleft which forms an inset pit with a spine in it (figs. 1–6, 12). The flap of the cleft is variable in shape and length. In several species a suture appears to be at the attachment of the flap to the third segment. Clearing the third segment of *Ospriocerus abdominalis* (Say) showed no suture. Until more is known of the morphology of the style, I will use the term cleft rather than inset style, or obsolete style, of authors.

The presence of either a style or a cleft and the shape of the antennae divide the *Ospriocerus* into four groups which are not correlated with the male genitalia: (A) *Ospriocerus longulus* (Loew), *O. latipennis* (Loew), and *O. tenebrosus* (Coquillett) have a narrow, parallel-sided third antennal segment and a relatively long style (figs. 33, 34, 40). (B) The third segment of *O. rhadamanthus* Loew is broad and the style is short (fig. 29). (C) Segment 3 of *O. diversus* Williston is strongly angulate and the style very short (fig. 52). (D) Segment 3 of *O. abdominalis* (Say) and *O. evansi*, new species, has a cleft on the apex of antennal segment 3 (figs. 47, 51). The shape of the lower forceps (basistyli) of these species (figs. 53–57, 64, 66) is similar except for the fan of heavy bristles which shows a gradation from species to species.

The wings of all *Ospriocerus* are more or less colored except *O. arizonensis* (Bromley) has clear wings.

Stenopogon characters. The style of the antenna of *Stenopogon* is 10 times or more longer than the apical spine which is either on the apex of a tapered style, or on the truncate apex of a cylindrical style. Segment 3 is from subequal to 1.8 times longer than segments 1 and 2 together.

The size of the excision of the third antennal segment of *Stenopogon* ranges from as large as that of *Ospriocerus* to very small excisions on the apicoventral side. Most species of *Stenopogon* have a small excision. Some species are without excisions.

Distribution of *Ospriocerus*

The 23 species of *Ospriocerus* are found only in North America. Texas with 10 species is the center of distribution. Five species are widespread: *Ospriocerus abdominalis*, which is reported from eastern Washington, ranged southward and eastward into the Mexican states of San Luis Potosí and Durango; *O. latipennis* (Loew) ranged from Alberta, Canada across the United States and into the northern edge of Chihuahua, México; *O. acacidinus* (Williston) ranged from Montana into Texas; *O. minos* Osten Sacken ranged from southern Arizona into Jalisco, México; and *O. tequilae*, new species, ranged from the Baboquivari Mountains in southern Arizona to Campeche, México. The other species have a much more limited distribution.

Key to the *Ospriocerus* of North America

1. No style visible above the excision, a cleft below the apex of antennal segment 3 exposing an inset pit with a spine 18
   A visible style above the excision, a pit with a spine on the apex, style from one-fourth to four-fifths as wide as high 2

2(1). Bristles on the hind tibiae and femora predominantly black 8
   Bristles on the hind tibiae and femora predominantly white 3

3(2). The third antennal segment either with a rounded angle or without an angle near the base of the excision 5
   The third antennal segment sharply angulate near base of excision 4

4(3). Dorsocentral bristles white; antennal segment 3 short; from a dorsal view the apical half of upper forceps narrower than base; lateral oral margin tomentose; length 15–19 mm. (Nayarit; Sinaloa; Sonora) ..... *O. alamosensis*, new species
   Dorsocentral bristles usually black; antennal segment 3 long; from a dorsal view apical half of the upper forceps nearly as wide as base; lateral oral margin polished black along eyes; length 19 mm. (Morelos; Guerrero). ..... *O. evansi*, new species

5(3). Abdominal background color either red or yellow, some segments with black markings 7
   Abdominal background color entirely black 6

6(5). Bristles on front, vertex, and metanotum mostly pale; fore femora reddish with black vittae; length 21–25 mm. (Arizona; New Mexico; Chihuahua; Sonora) ..... *O. arizonensis* (Bromley)

Bristles on front, vertex and metanotum black; all femora black and usually stout; length 22–26 mm. (New Mexico; Texas; Chihuahua) ..... *O. tenebrosus* (Coquillett)

7(5). Abdomen more or less stout; lower forceps of male genitalia with eight long orange-yellow to whitish close-set bristles curled mesad and anteriorad, opposite tufts often touching; abdomen yellow with variable amounts of black; length 15–21 mm. (Alberta to Texas; Chihuahua) ..... *O. latipennis* (Loew)

Abdomen elongate, extending beyond wings, bristles on lower forceps of male short; length 17–20 mm. (Texas; New Mexico; Arizona; Coahuila; Chihuahua) ..... *O. longulus* (Loew)

8(2). Third antennal segment strongly angulate; tergites 3–5 of male black, of female usually red, sometimes black; length 19–20 mm. (Guerrero) ..... *O. diversus* Williston

Third antennal segment not strongly angulate 9

9(8). Thorax black, at most red around humeri 11

Thorax red, reddish black, or yellow, with or without black markings; abdominal tergites 2–4, sometimes 5, white pollinose laterally on the incisures 10

10(9). Face with polished triangle; thorax brown pollinose, faint median stripe more densely brown pollinose; abdomen either black or red and partially black; length 20–29 mm. (Kansas; Texas) ..... *O. rhadamanthus* Loew

Face totally tomentose; thorax thinly brown pollinose on black stripes, laterally on reddish background thinly whitish yellow pollinose; tergite 2 black, narrowly red posteriorly, tergites 2–7 red dorsally, laterally; length 23 mm. (Texas) ..... *O. galade*, new species

11(9). Hind femora black, red apically and basally, laterally a narrow red longitudinal stripe; length 14–15 mm. (Sinaloa; Sonora) ..... *O. sinaloensis*, new species

Hind femora entirely yellow, blackish red, or black 12

12(11). Bristles on metanotum and scutellum black, or bristles both black and white 15

Bristles on metanotum and scutellum pale 13

13(12). Abdomen light cherry red to blackish red; density of gray pollen gradually decreases mesad; male hypandrium broad apically; fore legs yellow with black fasciae ventrally; length 13–18 mm. (Texas; Kansas) ..... *O. pumilis* (Coquillett)

Abdomen reddish yellow, thinly pollinose, more densely laterally; fore legs without fasciae 14

14(13). Pleura gray pollinose; abdomen with white pollinose spots on posterior corners of tergites 2–4 on most specimens, dense pollen confined to sides; wings broad; length 13–18 mm. (Montana to Texas) ..... *O. aeacidinus* (Williston)

Pleura yellow pollinose; abdomen without white pollinose spots; dense pollen more extensive on tergite 2; wings narrow; length 15–16 mm. (Texas) ..... *O. ebyi* Bromley

15(12). Hair on proboscis and below eyes black 17

Hair on proboscis and below eyes white 16

16(15). Style of third antennal segment long and expanded apically; mystax white; tergites 2–4 with white pollinose spots caudolaterally on incisures; length 18 mm. (Coahuila) ..... *O. painterorum*, new species

Style of third antennal segment short and not extended apically; mystax black; tergites 2–4 with brownish pollen caudolaterally on incisures; length 22 mm. (Idaho; Oregon) ..... *O. vallensis*, new species

17(15). Occipital and collar bristles white, thoracic bristle white laterally, black on metanotal declivity; length 20 mm. (Texas; Tamaulipas) ..... *O. nitens* (Coquillett)
Occipital, collar, and thoracic bristles black; length 15–16 mm. (Tamaulipas) ..... *O. youngi*, new species

18(1). Thorax black 20
Thorax yellow or red with black markings 19

19(18). Face with a polished triangle, mystax and abdomen black, the latter thinly brown pollinose, more densely laterally; length 14–15 mm. (Texas) ..... *O. parksi* Bromley
Face tomentose, mystax yellowish white to orange red; abdomen yellow, tergites with anterior black markings, caudolaterally tergites 2–4 densely white pollinose; length 19–24 mm. (Campeche; Guerrero; Jalisco; Nayarit; Oaxaca; Puebla; Arizona) ..... *O. tequilae*, new species

20(18). Abdomen dorsally with ground color mostly red, one or more segments partially or totally black, without pollinose markings caudolaterally; length 12–25 mm. (Western United States; Baja California; Chihuahua; Coahuila; Durango). ..... *O. abdominalis* (Say)
Abdomen totally black 21

21(20). Face with a polished triangle; dense long brown hair on the abdomen; length 13 mm. (Texas) ..... *O. villus*, new species
Face pollinose; without long brown hair on abdomen 22

22(21). Metanotal declivity with short sparse hair; lateral margins of the abdomen not pollinose; wings ovate; length 18–22 mm. (Arizona; New Mexico; Chihuahua; Jalisco) ..... *O. minos* Osten Sacken
Metanotal declivity with dense hair; lateral margins of abdomen densely brown pollinose; wings narrow; length 16 mm. (California; Nevada; Baja California) ..... *O. brevis*, new species

Systematic Descriptions

Ospriocerus abdominalis (Say).

Asilus abdominalis Say, 1824, Appendix, Part 1, Natural History, 1. Zoology. E. Class Insecta. p. 29. *In* Keating, W. H., Major Long's second expedition, vol. 2, 459 pp., pls. 6–15. Philadelphia.

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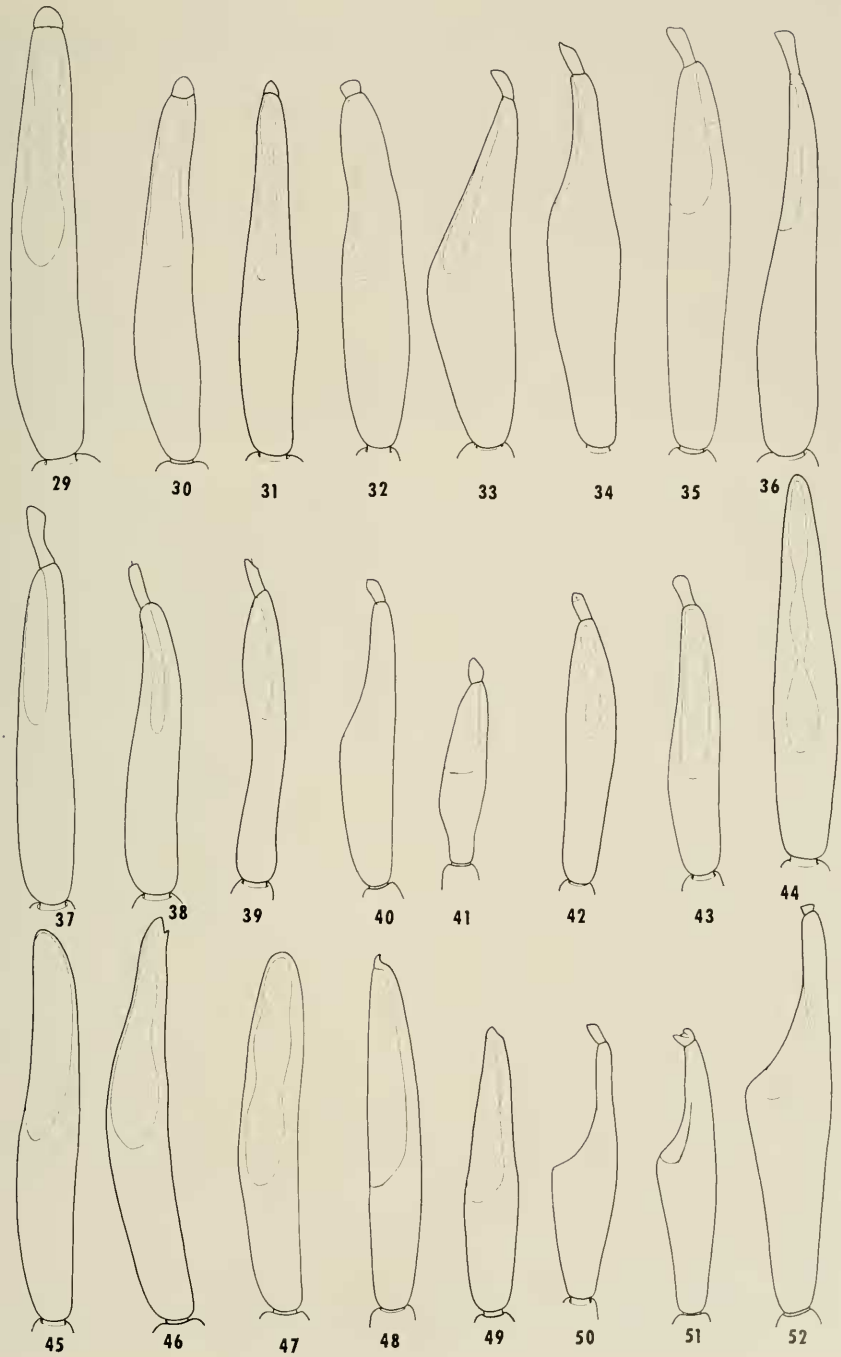
Figures 29–52. The third antennal segment and style of *Ospriocerus* species. Figure 29, *Ospriocerus rhadamanthus* Loew; figure 30, *Ospriocerus galadae*, new species; figure 31, *Ospriocerus vallensis*, new species; figure 32, *Ospriocerus nitens* (Coquillett); figure 33, *Ospriocerus latipennis* (Loew); figure 34, *Ospriocerus longulus* (Loew); figure 35, *Ospriocerus arizonensis* (Bromley); figure 36, *Ospriocerus youngi*, new species; figure 37, *Ospriocerus painterorum*, new species; figure 38, *Ospriocerus pumilis* (Coquillett); figure 39, *Ospriocerus aeacidinus* (Williston); figure 40, *Ospriocerus tenebrosus* (Coquillett); figure 41, *Ospriocerus pumilis* (Coquillett); figure 42, *Ospriocerus ebyi* (Bromley); figure 43, *Ospriocerus sinaloensis*, new species; figure 44, *Ospriocerus parksi* Bromley; figure 45, *Ospriocerus minos* Osten Sacken; figure 46, *Ospriocerus tequilae*, new species; figure 47, *Ospriocerus abdominalis* (Say); figure 48, *Ospriocerus villus*, new species; figure 49, *Ospriocerus brevis*, new species; figure 50, *Ospriocerus alamosensis*, new species; figure 51, *Ospriocerus evansi*, new species; figure 52, *Ospriocerus diversus* Williston.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Dasypogon aeacus Wiedemann, 1828, Aussereuropäische zweiflügelige Insekten. Hamm., vol. 1, p. 390. *Dasypogon*; new name for *O. abdominalis* Say when preoccupied in *Dasypogonon.*

Ospriocerus aeacides Loew, 1866, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 10, p. 29. California. This record is unusual and subject to question.

Ospriocerus abdominalis; Coquillett, 1898, Ent. News, vol. 9, p. 37.

Ospriocerus abdominalis; Back, 1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 35, p. 185.

Ospriocerus ventralis Coquillett, 1898, Ent. News, vol. 9, p. 37.

Ospriocerus ventralis, Martin and Wilcox, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook, no. 276, p. 381. Recombination; synonym of *O. abdominalis.*

There were no morphological differences between *Ospriocerus abdominalis* (Say) and *O. ventralis* Coquillett for 185 specimens. The only morphological variation was the posterior margin of the epandrium (sternite 9) which ranged from slightly to deeply emarginate. The degree of emargination did not correlate either with the four color patterns found in the two taxa or with any other characters.

The four color patterns on the venter of the abdomen of *Ospriocerus abdominalis* were partially sex-linked. When the venter was totally black, 75 percent of 78 specimens were females. In a second group either sternite 1, or sternites 1 and 2, were black while the posterior sternites were red; 28 percent of 70 specimens were females. A dozen specimens with a totally red venter were males. In an aberrant group of 26 specimens the venter was blackish red or mixed red and black; 33 percent were females. Hence, in general, the females were likely to have more black on the venter than were the males.

Distribution. Only Mexican records are included. Coahuila: 25 miles SE. San Pedro de Colomas, 3700 feet, 21 August 1947 (Michener) (AMNH); La Gloria, S. of Monclova, 3300 feet, 24 August 1947 (Cazier) (AMNH); 109 miles E. of Torreón, 21 September 1949 (R. H. and E. M. Painter) (RHP). Chihuahua: 80 kilometers N. of Chihuahua, 20 June 1947 (Michener) (AMNH); Llanoa de Rio Santa Clara, 27 miles W. of Parrita, 12 August 1950 (Ray F. Smith) (AMNH); 19 miles S. Parrita, 12 August 1950 (Ray F. Smith) (AMNH); 2 miles W. of Pedernales, 17 August 1950 (Ray F. Smith) (AMNH); South Minaca, 23 August 1950 (Ray F. Smith) (AMNH). Durango: Otinapa, Distrito Durango, 8300 feet, 8 August 1947 (Cazier) (AMNH); Yerbanis, Distrito Cuencamé, 6700 feet, 19 August 1947 (Spieth) (USNM); 19 miles W. of Durango, Highway 45, 20 August 1960 (Dorothy W. Martin). Nuevo León: Montemorelos, 23 May 1942 (M. Cazier) (AMNH). San Luis Potosí: 10 miles NE. of San Luis Potosí: 6000 feet, 22 August 1954 (R. H. Dreisbach).

Ospriocerus aeacidinus (Williston).

Stenopogon aeacidinus Williston, 1886, Trans. Ent. Soc. America, vol. 13, p. 289.

Ospriocerus aeacidinus, Martin and Wilcox, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination.

DISTRIBUTION. UNITED STATES: Kansas (type locality); Montana; Nebraska; Texas.

Ospriocerus alamosensis Martin, new species.

The antennae of *Ospriocerus alamosensis* are unusually short; the setulae on the thorax are red; the abdomen of the female is partially red and that of the male black with reddish incisures. The angulate third antennal segment is similar to that of *O. diversus* Williston.

MALE. Length 17 mm. Head black; face gray tomentose, vertex yellowish brown tomentose and laterally narrowly gray, occiput gray tomentose; vestiture sordid white to yellowish except antennal, orbital and ocellar bristles brown to reddish brown; the antennal excision partially ventral in position, grayish white pollinose, the third segment angulate, 1.7 times longer than segments 1 and 2 together.

Thorax black with red humeri; thorax from a lateral view gray pollinose with a lateral brown pollinose spot divided by a gray suture, and from a dorsal view the poorly defined median brown pollinose stripe divided by a narrow yellowish brown stripe, a dark area beside the red humeri extending posteriorly about half the distance to the transverse suture and continuing obliquely to the median stripe, an oblique gray stripe separating the dark anterior area from the faint brown spots, the posterior metanotal declivity gray pollinose with faintly brown patterns; the small short setulae reddish, the long bristles sordid white; scutellum gray pollinose, five marginal bristles yellowish; pleura yellowish brown pollinose.

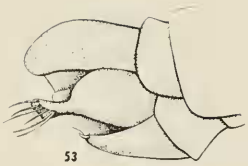
Abdomen black, tergites 2–4 with reddish incisures, dorsally the tergites irregularly blackish brown pollinose, laterally and posteriorly grayish pollinose; short hairs on the dorsum mostly pale, on tergite 2 medially reddish and laterally more pale, tergites 6–7 with short sparse reddish hairs; genitalia black, with the upper forceps narrow on extreme apices, ventrally mostly black hair.

Wings brown.

Legs mostly black, tibiae dark reddish in some areas; vestiture pale except tarsal bristles black, a few black hairs on tibiae.

FEMALE. Similar to the male in many respects: abdominal segments 3–5 reddish, tergite 2 black along the anterior margin, red posteriorly, tergite 6 red along the anterior margin, black posteriorly, tergites 1, 7, and 8 black, lateral margins of abdominal tergites narrowly densely gray pollinose.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, male, 8 miles S. of Elota, Sinaloa, México, 2 July 1963 (F. D. Parker; L. A. Stange) (UCD). Allotype, 1 female, same data as the type (UCD). Paratypes: 2 males, 2 females, same data as the type. México: Sinaloa: 3 males, 1 female, Rio Cuchuhqui, 25 July–7 August 1953 (F. S. Truxal) (FST); 1 male, 1 female, Concordia, 4 July 1963 (F. D. Parker; L. A.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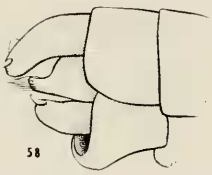
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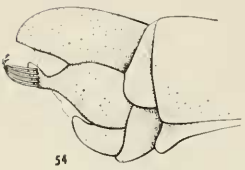
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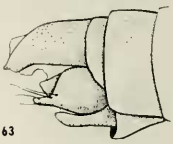
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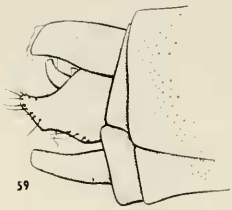
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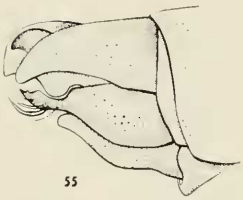
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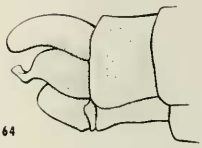
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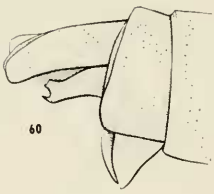
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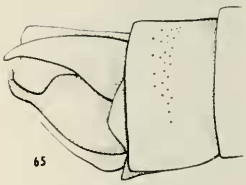
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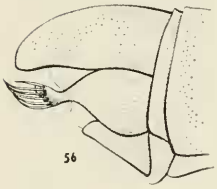
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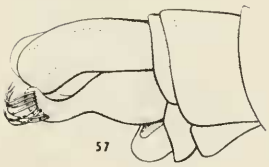
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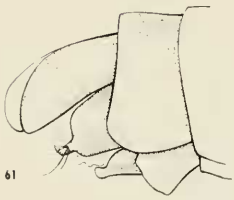
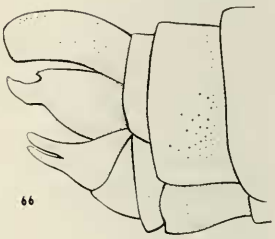

61


66

→

Stange) (UCD); 1 female, State of Sinaloa, Highway 15, Kilometer 1115, 18 July 1965 (Charles H. Martin); 1 female, Acanoeta, 4 July 1964 (F. D. Parker; L. A. Stange) (UCD); 1 female, 6 miles E. Villa Union, 23 August 1954 (Gertsch and Brandt) (AMNH). México: Sonora: 1 male, 8 miles W. Alamos, 21 July 1954 (M. Cazier) (AMNH).

Osprioceras arizonensis (Bromley).

Stenopogon arizonensis Bromley, 1937, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 45, p. 305.
Osprioceras arizonensis; Martin and Wilcox, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination.

Distribution. UNITED STATES: New Mexico (type locality); Arizona. MÉXICO: Sonora: Twenty miles SW. of Sonoyta, 13 June 1952 (M. Cazier) (AMNH): La Choya, June 1952 (M. Cazier) (AMNH).

Osprioceras brevis Martin, new species.

A small black species which is distinct from *Osprioceras minos* Osten Sacken. The bristles on the mesonotum of *Osprioceras brevis* are more numerous, the pollen and vestiture on the abdomen are denser, and the body is shorter than *O. minos*.

Male. Length 16 mm. Head black; gray pollinose; vestiture black; antennal segment 3 about 2.5 times longer than the two basal segments; incision mostly ventral in position, no style, the bristle in the cleft not visible; antennae black, incision whitish brown tomentose.

Thorax black; subshining, whitish brown pollinose; vestiture black, setulae dense but not obscuring the surface, the metanotal declivity with dense hair and bristles; scutellum black, ten marginal bristles black; pleura subshining, brown pollinose.

Abdomen subshining black; more densely brown pollinose laterally and on the venter than dorsally; short hair on the dorsum rather dense; upper forceps of the male genitalia triangular.

Wings densely brown.

Legs and vestiture black.

Female. Unknown.

Figures 53–66. The male genitalia of *Osprioceras* species. Figure 53, *Osprioceras longulus* (Loew); figure 54, *Osprioceras latipennis* (Loew); figure 55, *Osprioceras rhadamanthus* Loew; figure 56, *Osprioceras tenebrosus* (Coquillett); figure 57, *Osprioceras diversus* Williston; figure 58, *Osprioceras brevis*, new species; figure 59, *Osprioceras galadae*, new species; figure 60, *Osprioceras tequilae*, new species; figure 61, *Osprioceras minos* Osten Sacken; figure 62, *Osprioceras alamosensis*, new species; figure 63, *Osprioceras villus*, new species; figure 64, *Osprioceras evansi*, new species; figure 65, *Osprioceras vallensis*, new species; figure 66, *Osprioceras abdominalis* (Say).

Type material. Holotype, male, Randsburg, Kern County, California, 1 May 1952 (R. M. Bohart) (UCD). Paratypes: 3 males, same data as for holotype (UCD).

Ospriocerus diversus Williston.

Ospriocerus diversus Williston, 1901, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Diptera 1 (Supplement), p. 303.

Redescription. Female: Length 19 mm. Head black; face gray tomentose, facial tubercle subshining, polished black below the eyes, front brown pollinose, ocellar tubercle anteriorly blackish brown pollinose, posteriorly thinly gray tomentose laterad to the narrow densely grayish brown stripe, occiput gray tomentose, more thinly on the upper occiput; mystax and facial bristles white (not black as Williston stated), orbital bristles on front black, hair on ocellar tubercle black, occipital bristles pale, antennae black, the third segment strongly angulate on one side, about 1.7 times longer than the length of segments 1 and 2 together; a short apical style.

Thorax gray pollinose, the median stripe dark brown, expanded anteriorly across the mesonotal declivity, separated by a narrow lighter brown stripe, lateral stripes lighter brown than median, anterior humeri light brown pollinose, setulae light brown, recumbent, bristles pale; scutellum black, gray pollinose, more densely on the margin, six brownish white scutellar bristles; pleura mostly gray tomentose with some brown, no pile.

Abdomen with tergites 1–2 broadly black dorsally and laterally, tergites 3–5 red, darkened medially and dorsally to almost black, lateral margins black, tergite 6 reddish dorsally and anteriorly, black laterally and posteriorly, tergites 7–8 black, tergites 1–5 gray pollinose laterally; setulae yellowish dorsally on the red areas, white on the pollinose areas, bristles white.

Wings reddish brown, more dense apically, posterior cell 4 closed in the margin of the wing, anal cell slightly open.

Legs with the hind femora black except red apically, fore femora red with a black stripe dorsally, tibiae red, the hind tibiae darkened apically, bristles and hair on femora white to reddish, bristles on tibiae mostly white with a few black, tarsi red with black bristles.

Type material. Lectotype, female, Venta de Zopilote, Guerrero, México, (H. H. Smith). A label "type" is on the pin. The lectotype and a second female syntype are in the British Museum (Natural History).

Distribution. MÉXICO: Guerrero: Acapulco, 8–11 June 1935 (A. E. Pritchard); Iguala, 30 July 1959 (Charles H. Martin); Zapote (north of Acapulco) 30 July 1959 (Dorothy W. Martin; Charles H. Martin). Oaxaca: Tehuantepec (Sumichrast).

Remarks. The dorsum of tergites 3–6 of the females of *Ospriocerus diversus*

(25 specimens) ranges from yellow to dark cherry red, to black. Tergite 2 is mostly black with some red; tergites 7–8 are black. The lateral margin of the red specimens is black and densely white pollinose. The abdomen of all the males at hand (34 specimens) is totally black. The short antennal style is usually black but is red in a few specimens.

The color of the fore femora is nearly stable. It is black with a red stripe anteriodorsally which sometimes expands to cover the dorsoapical half. The middle femora range from almost totally black to narrowly red.

The hypandrium (sternite 9) of the male is narrow and about three-fifths the width of sternite 8, broadly truncate, slightly emarginate medially, lower forceps with a fan of long black bristles curved mesad.

A second syntype female in the British Museum (Natural History) has the facial bristles and mystax reddish.

The writer collected *Ospriocerus diversus* in a sandy wash where it was resting on shrubs.

Ospriocerus ebyi (Bromley).

Stenopogon ebyi BROMLEY, 1937, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 45, p. 305.
Ospriocerus ebyi, MARTIN AND WILCOX, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination.

DISTRIBUTION. UNITED STATES: Rio Grande Valley, Texas; Cameron County, Texas (type locality).

Ospriocerus evansi Martin, new species.

Ospriocerus evansi is closely related to *O. alamosensis*. The lateral ventral oral margin being polished near the eye separates the former from the latter. Both species have an angulate third antennal segment similar to *O. diversus* Williston.

MALE. Length 19 mm. Head black; face whitish tomentose, polished black along the oral margin next to the eye, brownish tomentose around the bases of the antennae, vertex white pollinose, thin in spots, occiput gray tomentose, somewhat thin; antennae black, segment 3 angulate, approximately twice as long as the two basal segments, the short terminal style expanded apically, apical pit with a small spine, excision mostly ventral in position, the type specimen with one excision white pollinose, the other brown; mystax, facial, and occipital bristles sordid white, vertex with black bristles.

Thorax black, more extensively red around the anterior than the posterior humeri; dorsum gray pollinose, median stripe dark brown and the lateral spots lighter brown pollinose, densely brown pollinose stripes before the wing bases.

Abdomen narrow, cylindrical, black, thinly gray pollinose, each tergite densely

pollinose laterally and along the posterior margin, tergites 6–7 thinly pollinose both laterally and dorsally; vestiture of tergites 1–4 yellowish white, of tergite 5 reddish, of tergites 6–8 black; genitalia black basally, reddish yellow apically, sternite 9 with the lobes broadly rounded on the mesal margins and the emargination hidden by dense long dark hair.

Wings densely brown.

Legs black, apices of anterior four femora red, tibiae reddish basally.

FEMALE. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, male, 24 miles S. of Iguala, Guerrero, México, 18 July 1963 (F. D. Parker; L. A. Stange) (UCD). Paratypes: 2 males, two miles S. Iguala, Guerrero, México, 18 July 1963 (F. D. Parker; L. A. Stange); Alpuyeka, Morelos, México, 19 June 1959 (H. E. Evans).

Ospriocerus galadae Martin, new species.

The short apical style of *Ospriocerus galadae* is V-shaped. The yellow thorax with black stripes is similar to *O. parksi* Bromley but the latter has no apical style.

MALE. Length 23 mm. Head black with a narrow band of red just below the outside bristles of the mystax; face white tomentose, vertex and ocellar tubercle brown pollinose, on the occiput a triangular depression just below the ocellar tubercle and continuing almost to the neck, appearing brown pollinose in some lights and in others the same grayish brown as the occiput; mystax brownish black, the remaining vestiture black; antennal segment 1–2 dark brown, segment 3 velvety dark brown.

Thorax red with a broad median stripe confluent with the black lateral stripes, the white pollinosity thin dorsally and more dense laterally, thinly brown pollinose on the median stripe; setulae reddish brown, bristles black; scutellum brownish black, brown pollinose, more thinly in some areas than in others, twelve marginal bristles black; pleura blackish brown, brown pollinose; bristles on the coxae black.

Abdomen red, tergite 1 black, tergite 2 black with a narrow red band along the posterior margin, lateral margins of tergites 3–7 broadly black, the lateral posterior margins of tergites 2–6 white pollinose; venter blackish brown, brown pollinose; vestiture black.

Wings dark brown.

Legs reddish black, fore femora with narrow red stripes anterodorsally, anterior four tibiae reddish basally, the four distal tarsi red, vestiture black.

FEMALE. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, Weser, Galad County, Texas, 11 May 1952 (M. Cazier, *et al.*) (AMNH). Holotype deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Ospriocerus latipennis (Loew).

Stenopogon latipennis LOEW, 1866, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 10, p. 49.
Stenopogon consanguineus LOEW, 1866, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 10, p. 48.
Stenopogon latipennis, BACK, 1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 35, p. 205.
Stenopogon consanguineus, BACK, 1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 35, p. 295.
Stenopogon latipennis BROMLEY, 1937, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 45, p. 295.
Stenopogon consanguineus, BROMLEY, 1937, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 45, p. 295.
Ospriocerus latipennis, MARTIN AND WILCOX, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination.
Ospriocerus consanguineus, MARTIN AND WILCOX, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination and synonymy.

Back (1909) noted that the style and third antennal segment of both *Stenopogon consanguineus* and *S. latipennis* were similar. He remarked that the thorax of *S. consanguineus* was more grayish pruinose and that the bristles of the occiput and the thorax were whiter than with *S. latipennis*. He described the wings of *S. latipennis* as broader than the wings of *S. consanguineus* and the bristles more golden.

At hand are 42 specimens of *Stenopogon latipennis* Loew and *S. consanguineus* Loew from Alberta, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming. Back (1909) and Bromley (1937) designated their northern specimens as *S. consanguineus* and those from Texas and New Mexico as *S. latipennis*, and from Colorado as either *S. latipennis* or *S. consanguineus*.

In both taxa there is the same wide variation in the shape and the length of the style (figs. 14, 15, 33), the thoracic background stripes are either separated or confluent, the pollen on the thorax is a mixture of gray and yellow grains with the color of the specimens ranging from almost totally gray to almost totally reddish yellow, and the abdomen shows similar variations. The lower forceps of the male genitalia of both species bear a triangular fan of long close-set orange-yellow bristles curling mesad (fig. 54). Two other species, *Ospriocerus tenebrosus* (Coquillett) and *O. diversus* Williston (figs. 56–57) have a similar fan, but of black bristles. None of these variations are correlated with geography.

DISTRIBUTION. CANADA: Alberta. UNITED STATES: New Mexico (type locality); Colorado; Kansas; Montana; Nebraska; Texas; Wyoming. MÉXICO: Tamaulipas; Nuevo Laredo, July 1941 (H. S. Dybas).

Ospriocerus longulus (Loew).

Stenopogon longulus LOEW, 1866, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 10, p. 50.
Ospriocerus longulus, MARTIN AND WILCOX, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination.

DISTRIBUTION. UNITED STATES: New Mexico (type locality); Arizona; Texas. MÉXICO: Chihuahua: Samalayuca, 7 August 1950 (Ray F. Smith) (AMNH). Tamaulipas: Matamoros, 27 November 1954 (UK). San Luis

Potosí: 41 miles S. of Matehuala, 8 August 1963 (R. H. and E. M. Painter) (RHP).

Ospriocerus minos Osten Sacken.

Ospriocerus minos Osten Sacken, 1877, Western Diptera, p. 291.
Ospriocerus minos, Back, 1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 35, p. 187.

Ospriocerus minos Osten Sacken is one of the larger species which are totally black except the white tomentum on the face.

Distribution. MÉXICO: Sonora (type locality). UNITED STATES: Arizona; Colorado; New Mexico.

Ospriocerus pumilis (Coquillett), new combination.

Stenopogon pumilis Coquillett, 1904, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 2, p. 33.

The tomentum and pollen on the face, the pleura and abdomen ranges from gray to yellow. The reddish black abdomen is thinly pollinose dorsally and densely laterally. The wings are usually reddish to partially yellow anteriorly, veins yellow. Abdomen blackish red, tergites 1–3 with yellowish incisures, thinly white pollinose, vestiture yellowish white, white laterally.

Distribution. UNITED STATES: Kansas; Texas.

Ospriocerus nitens (Coquillett).

Stenopogon nitens Coquillett, 1904, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 12, p. 34.
Stenopogon nitens, Back, 1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 35, p. 202.
Ospriocerus monki Bromley, 1934b, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 42, p. 225.
Ospriocerus nitens, Bromley, 1937, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 45, p. 292. Recombination.
Ospriocerus monki, Bromley, 1937, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 45, p. 292. Synonymy.
Ospriocerus nitens, Martin and Wilcox, 1965, United States Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381.

Coquillett (1904) described *Stenopogon nitens* from Brownsville, Texas. The abdomen of the male type specimen was described as "polished black." By 1960 the abdomen had faded to reddish brown, tergites 2–5 had white pollinose markings on the posterior corners; the style is typical of the *Ospriocerus*.

With the type of *Ospriocerus nitens* is a female specimen with the same type locality label. This specimen is similar to the male except the abdomen is red, and tergite 1 is reddish brown.

A female specimen of *Ospriocerus nitens* from Padilla, Tamaulipas, México, 17 May 1953 (M. Cazier) (AMNH) is similar to the Brownsville female except tergite 1 is reddish with a median black mark.

Ospriocerus painterorum Martin, new species.

Ospriocerus painterorum has a yellowish red abdomen, a black thorax, and the style is unusually long and flared apically.

MALE. Length 18 mm. Head black; face very light brownish white tomentose, vertex brown pollinose, occiput light yellowish brown-white to gray pollinose, except brownish below the ocellar tubercle; vestiture black except the white hair in the mystax and on the face; third antennal segment long and slender, with an excision somewhat ventral in position, third antennal segment narrow, style wider apically than basally, and with a small apical spine in the pit.

Thorax with red humeri, black; brown pollinose with light and dark longitudinal stripes changing to a darker or lighter color and to grayish marks in some areas with changes in the angle of view; pleura thinly brown pollinose.

Abdomen reddish yellow, tergite 1 dark brown, tergite 2 narrowly dark brown on the anterior third and laterally to the posterior margin, male genitalia dark reddish brown; tergites 2 and 3 with short pollinose spots laterally on the incisures, tergite 4 with the posterior margin of the incisure very narrowly white pollinose; vestiture pale on the light background areas and dark on the dark areas.

Wings dark brown, posterior cell 1 open, posterior cell 4 closed and petiolate, anal cell closed in the margin of the wing.

Legs dark reddish brown.

FEMALE. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, male, 58 miles N. Monclova, Coahuila, México, 22 September 1959 (R. H. and E. M. Painter) (CAS).

Ospriocerus parksi Bromley.

Ospriocerus parksi BROMLEY, 1934a, Ann. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 27, p. 89.

This black species has an orange scutellum and the mesonotum with a median black spot. Also, the face has a median bare triangle surrounded by white tomentum, which is similar to *Ospriocerus villus* and *O. rhadamanthus*. *Ospriocerus parksi* and *O. villus* have no style; *rhadamanthus* has a small style.

DISTRIBUTION. UNITED STATES: Texas (type locality).

Ospriocerus rhadamanthus Loew.

Ospriocerus rhadamanthus LOEW, 1866, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 10, p. 29.
Ospriocerus rhadamanthus, BACK, 1909, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., vol. 35, p. 187.
Ospriocerus euthrophus LOEW, 1874, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 18, p. 355. New synonymy.

No morphological differences can be found between *Ospriocerus rhadamanthus* Loew and *O. eutrophus* Loew. The face of both species has a bare triangle outlined by white tomentum. The third antennal segments, the styli, and abdominal segments are similar, both species have white pollinose marks on tergites

2–5. The color of the thorax ranges from totally reddish yellow, to yellow with a median black spot, to totally black. Most of the specimens at hand have a black thorax.

DISTRIBUTION. UNITED STATES: Kansas; New Mexico; Texas.

Osprioccrus sinaloensis Martin, new species.

MALE. Length 14 mm. Head black; face grayish white tomentose, the vertex yellowish brown pollinose except grayish below the ocellar tubercle, the occiput yellowish brown pollinose on the upper fourth, grayish white below; vestiture pale except the bristles on the vertex near the orbits in part black, ocellar bristles black; antennal segment 3 black, incision more than half as long as the segment, segments 1 and 2 black.

Thorax black, anterior and posterior calli red; the broad median brown pollinose stripe separated by a brownish gray thin line, light brown pollinose areas adjacent to the median stripe, the lateral light brown pollinose spots divided by the grayish brown transverse suture, thorax laterally broadly light yellowish brown pollinose, metanotal declivity light yellowish brown pollinose except narrow gray lines along the dorsocentrals; scutellum light yellowish brown pollinose, the six long marginal bristles pale; pleura brownish gray pollinose above, gray below.

Abdomen reddish yellow, tergites 1–2 black and densely gray pollinose laterally, thinly gray pollinose dorsally; vestiture pale.

Wings reddish brown, posterior cell 1 open, posterior cell 4 and anal cell closed in the margin.

Legs yellowish red, hind femora black, red basally and apically, a narrow red line along the bases of the anterodorsal bristles and a similar stripe on the posterior side dividing the dorsal and anteroventral black markings on the legs, coxae pale.

FEMALE. Similar to male; bristles on the vertex and antennal segment 2 black; thorax with a black, median longitudinal stripe, anteriorly two irregular black spots lateral to the median stripe, the posterior lateral stripes irregular, lighter than the median stripe; brown pollinose on the dark areas and mixed gray and brown pollinose on the light areas, laterally and posteriorly gray pollinose; disc of scutellum grayish white pollinose, the margin light yellowish brown pollinose; abdominal tergites 1–3 and 6–7 black laterally; short black hairs on tergite 1.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, male, 10 miles S. of Navojoa, Sonora, México, 14 August 1959 (R. H. and E. M. Painter) (CAS). Allotype, female, Culiacán, Sinaloa, México, 21 July 1959 (H. E. Evans) (CU). Paratypes: 3 males and 2 females, same data as for the holotype; 2 females, between Navojoa and Obregón, Sonora, 15 August 1959 (swept from alfalfa) (W. L. Nutting and F. G. Werner) (UA); 1 male, 11 miles S. of Cuidad Obregón, Sonora, México,

11 August 1960 (D. C. Rentz); 3 males and 3 females, 23 miles N. of junction to Los Mochis on Highway 15, 2 September 1962 (Dorothy W. Martin; Charles H. Martin); 3 males and 3 females, 39 miles S. of Navojoa, Sonora, México, Highway 15, Kilometer 1725 (Dorothy W. Martin; Charles H. Martin).

Osprioceras tenebrosus (Coquillett).

Stenopogon tenebrosus Coquillett, 1904, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 12, p. 33.
Osprioceras tenebrosus, Martin and Wilcox, 1965, U.S. Dept. Agri. Handbook no. 276, p. 381. Recombination.

Distribution. MÉXICO: Chihuahua: 20 miles SW. of Camargo, 4500 feet, 13 July 1947 (Michener) (AMNH); Torreón, 14 July 1947 (M. Cazier) (AMNH). UNITED STATES: Texas: Brownsville (type locality).

Osprioceras tequilae Martin, new species.

Osprioceras tequilae is without a style. The species has either reddish or black bristles on the legs. The abdomen is rather narrow with black and yellow bands.

Male. Length 20 mm. Head black, lower part of face red, oral margin narrowly black; red area thinly white pollinose, upper half of face light brown tomentose mixed with gray, vertex dark brown pollinose, occiput reddish brown pollinose, somewhat grayish on orbitals; vestiture reddish yellow except black bristles on the antennae and the orbital bristles in part black; antennal segments red, segment 1 about four times longer than segment 2, antennal segment 3 with a deep brown pollinose incision on the inner surface, about twice as long as the two proximal segments, style not visible from the inner surface, a small pale spine projecting inward inside of cleft.

Thorax red dorsally with a median black stripe confluent with the lateral spots, prothorax red anteriorly and black posteriorly; thinly white pollinose; bristles black except a few red ones anterior to the wing base, recumbent setulae reddish; scutellum black, more densely gray pollinose than the thorax, marginal bristles black; pleura black, white pollinose, more densely below.

Abdomen red, tergite 1 black, tergite 2 narrowly black on the anterior margin, anterior half of tergite 3 black, tergites 3–4 more narrowly black along the anterior margins than tergite 2, tergites 4–6 with narrow longitudinal black marks not reaching the posterior margin; tergites 1–2 laterally densely white pollinose; vestiture reddish except laterally a few black bristles on tergites 1–3, tergites 2–5 with incisures pollinose; venter similar to the dorsal surface.

Wings dark brown, marginal veins brownish yellow, base of the first marginal cell yellowish white, fourth posterior cell and anal cell closed in the border.

Legs with black coxae, thinly white pollinose; vestiture white, hind femora black with red apices, middle femora more broadly red apically, fore femora

with black vittae basally and dorsally; femora and tarsi yellowish red; bristles black, hair reddish.

Female. Similar to the male.

Type material. MÉXICO: Holotype, male, 8 kilometers (4.8 miles) W. of Tequila, Highway 15, Kilometer 741, Jalisco, 30 August 1960 (Charles H. Martin) (CAS). Allotype, female, same data except 24 August 1960 (CAS). Paratypes: México: 1 male, 35 miles S. of Tepic, Nayarit, 27 July 1954 (M. Cazier, *et al.*) (AMNH); 1 female, Concordia, 1500 feet, Sinaloa, 5 August 1964 (W. R. M. Mason); 1 female, 16 miles S. of Oaxaca, elevation 5000 feet, 5 September 1959 (R. H. and E. M. Painter) (RHP); Monte Alban, Oaxaca, 14 September 1947 (B. Malkin) (CAS); male, 45 miles NW. of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, 19 August 1963 (Scullen and Bolinger) (CHM); 1 female, Tamascal, Oaxaca, 13 June 1964 (D. H. Janzen) (UCD); 1 female, 20 miles E. of Hopelchén, elevation 10 feet, Campeche, (Scullen and Bollinger) (CHM). UNITED STATES: Arizona: Baboquivari Mountains, 1 female, 19 July 1950 (R. H. Beamer) (UK); 1 female, Arivaca, 22 July 1938 (Jean Russel) (UK).

Remarks. This widespread species is named *O. tequilae* after the type locality, Tequila, Jalisco, México, where the writer first collected it.

Ospriocerus vallensis Martin, new species.

The red and black color patterns of *Ospriocerus vallensis* resemble those of *O. abdominalis* (Say), but *O. vallensis* has a short apical style and the setulae on the dorsum of the thorax are black. The setulae on *O. abdominalis* are red.

Male. Length 22 mm. Head black; face grayish white tomentose, vertex thinly brown pollinose, occiput gray tomentose; vestiture black; third antennal segment 2.7 times longer than the two proximal segments, the excision begins basad of the middle of the segment, the apical half ventral in position, segment 3 dark brown with irregular narrow silvery patches along the margins and at the base, apical style divided and with a spine.

Thorax black, thinly gray pollinose; five long black dorsocentrals on the metanotal declivity; scutellum subshining dark brown, eight marginal bristles; vestiture black.

Abdominal segment 1 black, tergite 2 black with a narrow red band posteriorly, tergites 3–7 red, tergite 3 with a black line laterally, tergite 4 with a fainter black line laterally, tergite 8 and the genitalia black; sternites 1–3 black, sternites 4–6 red.

Wings black.

Legs black, apical tarsal segments red, vestiture black.

Female. The same as the male except tergite 7 is black.

Type material. Holotype, male, Grand View, Owyhee County, Idaho, 9 July 1958 (H. S. Manis) (CAS). Allotype, female, same data as for holotype (UI). Paratypes: Eight males and 2 females, same data as for the holotype;

2 males, 9 miles NW. of Grand View, Owyhee County, Idaho, 4 August 1955 (W. F. Barr) (UI); 1 female, Malta, Cassia County, Idaho, 12 July 1956 (W. F. Barr); 1 female, Hot Springs, Owyhee County, Idaho, 12 July 1952 (W. F. Barr); 1 male, Emmet, Idaho, 26 July 1946 (W. L. Jellison); one pair on the same pin, Rome, Oregon, 3 miles S., July 1953 (R. M. Bohart) (UCD).

Osprioceras villus Martin, new species.

Osprioceras villus differs from the other totally black species in having a polished face, and dense long brown hair on the abdomen.

MALE. Length 13 mm. Head black, face with a median polished triangle outlined by gray tomentum; occiput gray pollinose; vestiture black, antennae brownish black, narrow, sides almost parallel, tapering slightly apically, with a cleft, excision a narrow groove.

Thorax (somewhat damaged) black, polished; with numerous long parallel hairs posteriorly; scutellum with six black marginal bristles.

Abdomen black, brown pollinose laterally, moderately long dense brown hair on all segments.

Wings broad, dark brown.

Legs dark brown, vestiture black.

FEMALE. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, male, 16 miles S. of Marathon, Brewster County, Texas, 17 July 1950 (Ray F. Smith). (AMNH).

Osprioceras youngi Martin, new species.

Osprioceras youngi is most closely related to *O. painterorum*, new species and *O. aeacidinus* (Williston). The marginal bristles on the scutellum of the two former species are black, while those on *O. aecidinus* are white.

MALE. Length 14 mm. Head black; face white, long tomentose, vertex dark brown, occiput gray pollinose, narrow long gray tomentose band on the orbitals; third antennal segment black, style about twice as long as the two basal segments, obliquely truncate, small apical spine in pit; mystax with sparse black bristles, on face white bristles, below antennae short recumbent mixed black and white bristles, bristles on vertex and antennae black, mostly black bristles on upper three-fourths of the occiput, mostly pale vestiture on lower fourth.

Thorax black; anteriorly two short white pollinose stripes, laterally white pollinose, metanotal declivity gray pollinose; scutellum gray pollinose, black marginal bristles; pleura thinly gray pollinose, a densely gray transverse pollinose band between the prosternite and halteres, below the band brown pollinose; metapleura with sparse weak black bristles; thoracic dorsal setulae reddish in some lights and black in others, bristles black.

Abdomen red, tergite 1 black, gray pollinose, segment 2 narrowly black anteriorly, tergites 2–5 with lateral black wedges becoming smaller on each successive segment, posterior corners densely white pollinose; genitalia black; venter grayish white pollinose with narrow polished reddish areas divided medially by pollen.

Wings a deep dusty brown, first posterior cell open, fourth posterior and anal cells closed in the margin.

Legs with black femora, tibiae black, and rather narrowly red ventrally, bristles black.

FEMALE. Similar to the male except the legs are totally black.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype, male, Mante, Tamaulipas, México, Highway 80, altitude 800 feet, 30 June 1959 (Charles H. Martin) (CAS). Allotype, female, same data as for holotype. Paratypes: 1 male and 2 females, same data as for holotype (CHM).

REMARKS. These specimens were collected on the ground near low bushes in clearings among mesquite trees, about 20 miles east of Mante on the road to Tampico.

This species is named for Dr. W. R. Young, Entomologist with the Rockefeller Foundation attached to the Oficina de Estudios Especialies, S. A. G., México City, México. The writer became actively interested in Mexican Asilidae through Dr. Young.

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